The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,648—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th Oct., 1879, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Honawar, Coondapoor, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daylight, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolitam, where they will arrive at 7.45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 235

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity for Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th October 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	380	220	90	
Port Said	360	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	Without food.
Genoa	500	340	140	Including Wine
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

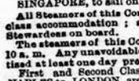
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS STEAMER will sail positively on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

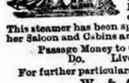
For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,003 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa	Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, on the 5th November, 1879.

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. NORWERTS, Captain G. Marussig, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Triesto	Rs. 400	Rs 280	Rs. 140 0
Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
Port Said	„ 327	„ 255	„ 131 0
Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. }	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London }		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1879
— ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	27th Oct.
(a) KHIVA	2609 450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593 400	J. H. Torbock	28th Oct.
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2281 450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BARK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Dadur Road, at Parell, in the chawl of Memon Hajee Haroon Mahomed, by order of Ally Mahomed Abdool Khaluck, and on account and at the risk of Laha Syed Ahmed Meera and Co.

97 bags bark for dying hides.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF valuable Landed Property on the Breach Candy Road, near Dhobi Talao.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1879, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Luxumbai, widow of the late Venaekrao Juggonathjee Sunkeraett, Esq., and Administratrix, with the will annexed *de bonis non* of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., and with the consent of the Original Trust Corporation, the mortgagees, the undermentioned valuable property.

All that piece of Pension and Tax ground with the messuage or dwelling house and shops standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 542 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the East side of Breach Candy Road, near Dhobi Talao; also other piece called Framjee Cawasjee Tank, in the Registration subdistrict of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21 and 22, and now under No. 147 and 167, and included under No. 3 in the New Revenue Survey made by Colonel Laughton in 1860-70, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 775, which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the North by the wall property of Jamsetjee Merwanjee Colaswalla, formerly belonging to Hurribhai Sadasjee, on the South by the stable and range of Palonjee Bomanjee Palkewalla, but formerly of Luxamon Vanoba Camut, on the East by the property of Ardeseer Eduljee Chinoy, formerly of Edwin Haycock, and on the West by the said Breach Candy Road, and is now in the occupation of Luxmibai, widow of Venaekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett or her undertenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAKS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana.

About 75 Tons Superior 1st class Teak Scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales assorting of white and colored piece goods, consisting of superior white lappets, red muslins, co aris, prints, white satin stripes, white checks, white fancy dress, checks, &c.

A large quantity of white and colored piece goods, consisting of superior white lappets, red muslins, co aris, prints, white satin stripes, white checks, white fancy dress, checks, &c.

By order of Messrs. Bhickoo Sazba and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Majoo.

D D M—1—1 case courge leather bags.

On SATURDAY, the 1st November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Under Company's Age House, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelain wares, a sweet toned grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a first class full sized slate billiard table, an English built open carriage, &c., the property of F. L. Maguire, Esq. Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogue will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Babajee Ragoonathjee, and on account and risk of Hussonally Hyderally, the mortgagor, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold salt batty ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling, chawls, building of two ranges and premises erected and standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Falkland Road, and on the western side of Duncan Road Row, in the sub-district of Bhoiwada, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 167 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 535 and 546, and which said land contains by admeasurement 934 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the passage called or known by the name of Duncan Road Row, on or towards the west by the property of Syed Hassanally Shaw, on or towards the north by the property of Mistry Withuldas Khoosalbhoy, and on or towards the south by the property of Jehangjee Dorabjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Gabriel and Pedro Pereira and several other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mahomed Jowad and on account and risk of Messrs Pool, Cassois and Co.

7 large Persian carpets.

AT 1 P.M.

By order of the Executors of the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib.

1 English-built 6 Spring 4 seated open carriage by "Lewis, of Salisbury."

1 English-built 4 seated brougham, by "Laurie and Marner."
1 do. do. do. by "8 Macks."
1 do. Mail-phaeton, by "Kesterton, of Long Acre."
1 English-built park self-driving phaeton.
The property of a gentleman—
1 English-built dog-cart with chesnut pony 13-2, and harness.
1 small Deccan pony, strong and quiet.

On SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Goolam Hoosein Khullao.

6 K.—3—1 case silver cl and gilt chains, ex "Whampoa."

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large japanese vases, large pier glasses, parian and bronze figures, large fish pond with fish, a collection of rare English, Japanese and china birds, monkeys, stag, &c., &c., first rate pictures, fish table ornaments, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. A. Glassebrook, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On or about the 15th of November next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished, richly carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, porcelain ware, & Girgaum backroad near Old Police Office.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p m, at abovementione t place, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., the property of Edmond, Esquire, the same comprising rich glassware, superior earthenware, and best plated wares, spoons and forks, reading lamps, &c. &c. and handsomely carved French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a dining table, side-board, drawing-room, blackwood circular table, camp sofa, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing-room, easy low and Madras pattern arm chairs, side board, teapoys, toilet stands Lady's writing table, four post bedsteads, clothes presses, dressing, glasses, flower vases, towel horses, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished, richly carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, porcelain ware, at Bandora near Station.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p. m., at abovementioned place, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprising rich glassware, superior earthenware, and best plated wares, spoons and forks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and hand-omely carved French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a dining table, sideboard, drawing-room blackwood circular table camp, sofa, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room, easy low and Madras pattern arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, toilet stands, Lady's writing table, four post bedsteads, clothes presses, dressing glasses, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, on account of the DASARA HOLIDAYS.

E. GAY,
Commissioner of Issues.

Bombay, 21st October 1879.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

VERBAL OFFERS for about 2,900 yards of BLUE CLOTH for PAYJAMAS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT OF ARMY CLOTHING, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at 11 a, m. TO-MORROW, the 23rd instant.

J. THACKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

"THE BYKE," MATHERAN.

THIS beautifully situated BUNGALOW is now to be let for the October Season. It has been entirely refitted at considerable expense, and affords an excellent chance for anyone who proposes to visit this favourite Hill Station.

For particulars as to rent, &c. address

W. COOPER,
4, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. EDMOND CHARPIE, Watchmaker, respectively informs merchants and the public in general that he has OPENED a WHOLESALE and RETAIL SHOP in Meadow Street, No. 19. With the special, elegant and solid quality of his goods, he hopes to win the confidence of the public which he solicits.

Repairs every kind of works in his line, and will be carefully executed.

The prices are excessively moderate.

Up-country orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

E. CHARPIE,
Watchmaker, Meadow Street, No. 19.

Bombay, 21st October 1879.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at Noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1879, comprising the Account of the Company's Agents, which the Directors desire to submit to the Shareholders before accepting.
2. To confirm the appointment of Charles Douglas, Esquire, as a Director in place of the Hon'ble M. Mowat, resigned.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Charles Douglas, Esq., who retires by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To consider any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

C. DOUGLAS,
Chairman.

Bombay, 21st October 1879.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of October instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

That there be added to the Articles of Association of the Company immediately after Clause 110, a new Clause as follows:—

110 A. In the event of any vacancy occurring at any time in the Auditorship of the Company by the death, absence, inability to act, resignation of any Auditor or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the Directors to fill up such vacancy by the appointment of another Auditor who shall hold office until the next Ordinary General Meeting of the Company; but in the event of a second vacancy occurring in the Auditorship at any time after holding an Ordinary General Meeting of the Company and before holding the next Ordinary General Meeting, the Directors shall call an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the purpose of filling up the second vacancy.

Notice is also hereby given, that at the same time and place a Resolution will be proposed to the Meeting that another Auditor be appointed in the room of Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, deceased.

By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st October 1879.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TELEGRAM DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport, as may be desired, whereby these can telegraph at the cost of one word. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

The following is a specimen of telegram to illustrate and explain the system, and to show the great saving made by sending messages through this Agency:—

To London.
To Wm. Watson & Co., 27, Leadenhall Street.
From Bombay.
From Wm. Watson & Co.

On receipt of this message pay Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, 15, Victoria Square, London, one hundred and fifty pounds, for value received, from Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Elliott. The above message if sent through Telegraph Office in ordinary manner would be charged 38 words per Rs. 2-12 each word..... 104 8

If through our Agency at once and not previously registered in our Code would be charged 9 words at Rs. 2-12 each..... 24 12

If registered in our Code, but the name is to be remitted not previously agreed upon; 3 words at Rs. 2-12 each word..... 8 4

Do. do. and the amount to be remitted previously agreed upon: 2 words at Rs. 2-12 each word..... 5 8

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

SULPHATE
OF
QUINO-CINCHONINE.
([a] j=0).

THE Crystaline representative of INDIAN CINCHONA BARK. Strongly recommended as a substitute for Quinine. Much superior to the Government Febrifuge or any of the minor Alkaloids.

Per Ounce, Rs. 3-12.

Wholesale quotations special.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO-DAY Tiffin, Re. 1—Spring Soup, Oyster Patties, Baked Macaroni, Pork Sausages, Mashed Potatoes, Beefsteaks, Prawn Madras Curry, &c., Dinner 1-8, Temple Bar.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

FOR HIRE for a month, a PONY in good condition, suitable for a boy. Terms moderate. Apply by letter W., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE PIANOFORTE in good order. Apply at BYCULLA HOTEL.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY, neat DOG-CART, CHESTNUT PONY 13-2, and HARNESS.

FOR SALE, new and rare Crotons, viz. Evansiana Mortii Imperialis, Rex, Royal Prince, and sixty other varieties. Apply to V., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MANOREE HILL QUARRIES STONE FOR SALE, of excellent quality, for Columns, Steps, Ashlor, Blocking Course, Rubble, Ballast and earth, 5, Hummum St. Fort.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACHINE-CUT LOAF SUGAR, CRYSTALISED SUGAR, Moist Sugar, FRESH GROUND COFFEE, &c., can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquoit Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

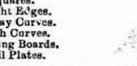
Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.



(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made Arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. L. & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the wood work is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus and Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. and Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

LADIES'

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unaltered at 97⅞, as also Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78½ for Fours and 85½ for Fours-and-a-half, but French Rentes have declined from 117½ to 116¾.

Further withdrawals from the Bank of England are advised, £125,000 having been taken yesterday for North America and £50,000 for Egypt.

An additional advance of £1 per ton is reported in Copper, Tile being now quoted at £70, Braziers at £75 per ton.

In the London General Produce markets there is no alteration, and Seeds are quoted at Saturday's prices; but Wheat is quoted 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower, to arrive.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still said to be firm; but the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, against imports of 14,000. Spot prices are all unchanged and we do not hear yet of anything being done in Surats, to arrive. In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands advanced from 10⅞ to 11 cents. and Jaunar yshipment from 10·52 to 10·82 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports continue heavy, the comparison with the two previous seasons being now as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	43,000	35,000	30,000
Three days' do.	78,000	57,500	52,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	840,000	736,000	450,000

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 52 5-16d. per oz., but according to private telegrams the more correct description of the market would be firm at 52½d.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates opened this morning with an advance of 1-32d. all round, and during the day a further partial rise of 1-32d. was established in Bank Bills. There is, however, only one seller at the top rate, and it will depend to a great extent on the rate obtained for Council drafts whether this advance is established. With Calcutta closed and only a very limited export business doing here it is very questionable, but the position is so strong for the more distant future that it may override present influences. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 5-32 to 3-16d. per Rupee.	
Ditto 3 months' sight..1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ...1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Francs 3 " " ...2·15½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet with no business of importance doing, and rates are the turn in favour of buyers. Closing quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 93½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100 15-16 to Rs. 101.

The SHARE market is dull and values still tend downwards. Bank of Bombay are still quoted at Rs. 666½. In Land Companies there is no change, and in Press shares we have only to quote a decline of Rs. 10 in East India and Rs. 15 in Sind and Punjaub. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares continue dull, and our quotations show a reduction of Rs. 2½ in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 5 in Bombay United, and Rs. 10 in Morarjee Gocul-dass.

COTTON on the spot continues dull, and with the exception of purchases on account of the local mills the transactions have been insignificant. For New Crop future delivery there is some little enquiry, but there are practically no sellers and prices are nominal.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull and unchanged in prices, and the same may be said of Rapeseed. For White Gingelly there are still buyers of ready parcels at Rs. 43½ per candy, and contracts are reported to have been made for mixed delivery in two months at Rs. 41 per candy.

WHEAT continues very firm, notwithstanding the weaker advices from home, and Rs. 44 per candy is reported to have been paid to-day for Best White.

FREIGHTS to-day have been quieter, and a considerable number of relets have been offered for Liverpool at 23s. 9d. for Wheat. For other ports there is practically no change.

PIECE GOODS continue steady on the spot, and from the bazaar clearances continue at the rate of about 300 packages per day. To arrive, there is a fairly good enquiry on a sterling basis, owing to the improvement in exchange.

COALS continue strong with an upward tendency, but we have not heard of any fresh transactions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	9 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	666½
Bank of Madras	20,000	250	all	5 do	650
National Bank of India.	87,320	£12	£12·16	6 do	110
Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	1,000	all	15 pa*	850
Prem Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150	...	4 p.a.	11
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	40 p.a.	880
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400	...	15 p.a	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	675	
Albert Kurrachee Co....	200	3,000	1,200	125 do	950 xd.	
Albert Ginning Co.....	200	500	all	Rs. 40	500	
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,770	2,500	20 p.a.	615	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470	
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.a.	415	
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	86	
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36	
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.	
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	40 do	360	
Dhollera P. & G. Co...	500	300	all	15 do	125	
East India Press Co....	353	1,000	all	100 do	900	
Fort Press Co	50	2,500	1,250	50 do	975	
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	50 p.a.	425	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,123	400	all	30 do	207½	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165	
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	200	
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	5 do	400 xd.	
Stnd & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,300	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	Rs. 50½	500	
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	320 xd.	

For Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	405	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,300	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	Nil	58	
Bhowanuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	200	
Bombay United	900	1,000	475	25	705	
Cooria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	560	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	575	
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	do	202½	
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	375	
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	705	
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	872	1,000	all	60	790	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 00	Nil	425	
Jeevraj Balioo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	do	940	
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	870	
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	505	
Madras Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	do	300	
Madras U. Spinning...	425	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,175	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	20,000	50	50	Nil	7	
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,635	
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	890	
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	80 xd.	
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	710	
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15	555	
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	88	
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	525	
Soondersbe Spinning ..	658	1,000	all	do	580	
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	do	120	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	749	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475	

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil		
Alexandre S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do		
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	do		
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..		nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co...	900	1,000	all	do		
Fleming S. and W. Co...	3,750	500	all	do		
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do		
Nerlad S. and W. Co...	..	..	..	..		
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do		
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	do		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£10	21⅝	8 p. ct	302
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£10	13⅜	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6⅝	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21⅛	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19⅝	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.a.	1,950
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. a.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited ..	1250	100	100	10 p. a.	105
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...	490
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld...		500	300	36 p. a.	285
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	16
Prince of Wales Insurance & Trade Company	25	8,000	1,000	65 p. a.	925
Thacker and Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	110
Treacher and Co.....	1,999	500	all	62½ p. a.	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co..	1,000	200	all	6 p.ct.	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP GREAT VICTORIA, 2,278 tons, Captain T. Pitt, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE HIATH FATEH ISELAMO, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE SCHOONER FATEH MUBARUK, 54 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun, with an original cargo from Mozambique.

THE SHIP P. F. WEBSTER, 1,250 tons, Captain J. Perry, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via Vizagapatam, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Reans sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 162 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. ELORA, 1,513 tons, Captain S. W. Seaward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (9th Oct.), with a cargo of timber and tea.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S.S. PATRICK STEWART, 1,115 tons, Captain E. Bishop, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Kurrachee (17th Oct.), with 366 packages Commissariat stores and the following passengers :—Mr. Toner, I. G. T. Dept., Mr. J. Wartenby, Mr. Ranson, Mrs. Homes and two children, 5 men of 5th Regt., 10 native, 12 women, and 13 children.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ASSYRIA, 969 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, via Aden, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Zanzibar—Mr. and Mrs. Jafferbhoy Tharia Topan. Fifteen adults for Jeddah. For London—Civil Surg. Mountain. For Suez.—Mrs. Mary Ruppriparty. For Natal—Mr. Robert Davis, and 140 adults for African ports.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	I. G. P. Stewart(s).	Bishop	Kurrachee, Oct 17.
21	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Moulmein, Oct 9.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Edmond Gabrielle...	Lechaux	Chittagong.
	P. F. Webster.....	Perry	Marseilles.
	Oorun (s)	Reau	Coast and Cutch.
	Assiria (s).....	Macaulay	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship Great Victoria, Pitt, to Calcutta.
Schooner Fatal Mubaruk, Nacod-, to Damaun.
Hiate Fatte Isellamo, Nacoda, to Damaun.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—32 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 200 barrels rasim, L Narsen and Co; 50 kegs iron rose nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 20 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co; 50 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 20 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 100 kegs iron rose nails, Mamedally Habutbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Scottish Admiral s—96 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum.
Ancoda s—1 hhds cognac, Cuti-t, Palmer and Co.
Flamingo s—20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—28 cases port and 2 cases liquor, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—17 cases tartaric acid, Rogers and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—2 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburgh and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zambesi s—50 bales wool, Dhurrumsee Purshotum; 30 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Columbia s—4 bales skins, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Columbia s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Sumatra s—2,700 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts rape seed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Kuoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—500 cwts buffalo horns, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, F Mascotto and Co.
Columbia s—650 cwts wheat, Rolli Brothers.
Zambesi s—500 cwts wheat, F Masotee and Co; 220 cwts horns, F Sanguet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bale cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—93 cwts raisins, Ebram Hassum; 123 cwts raisins, 5 cases fishmaws, 15 cases sharkfins, and 17 cases peacock feathers, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 150 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram 65 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 775 bales cotton, 40 cases sharkfins, and 11 cwts goat horns, Currimbhoy Ebram; 112½ cwts red rasins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 5 cases sharkfins, Nuthoo Peerbhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR KURRACHEE,

1370 Varuna, Macauly—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Mails, 27th Oct.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA VIA KURRACHEE.

1322 Columbia (s), Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2593 Thibet (s), Torback—Mails, 28th Oct.

FOR GENOA.

1384 Sumatra (s), Rosell—C. Grondona.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

1363 Citadel, Magee—The Captain.
1598 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1636 County of Inverness, Mackenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1389 East Lothian, Barr—Finlay, Muir & Co.
516 Scottish Bord, Hutchison—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR CARWAR.

180 May Frere, Beau.

FOR RANGOON.

1089 James Edwards, Ellis—Wallace & Co.

FOR PORTSMOUTH.

4173 Malabar (s), (Troopship)—Grant.

FOR JEDDAH.

767 Koina (s), Doert—Vasa bin Khulifa.
548 Mulki (s), Ibert—Vasa bin Khulifa.
2010 Sindia (s), Stone—B I S N Co.

NOT FIXED.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Collins—Edward Bates and Co.
593 Dewa Gungadhur, Fish—Edward Bates & Co.
1339 Geelong (s), Stewart—P and O Co.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
875 Hougoumont, Scotland—M. Mackenzie & Co.
1075 Jain Rama, Suiling—N. Manockjee and Co.
303 Maux Queen, Korran—The Captain.
1478 Philomene, Cross—Killick, Nixon and Co.
787 Red Cross, Brown—N. Manockjee and Co.
1769 Rock Terrace, Flitcher—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
940 Scottish Admiral, Kerr—Finlay, Muir and Co.
974 Arbuthnot (s), Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
697 Ambervitch (s).
945 Cearewich, Elton (I. G.)
531 Kwangtung (s),—(I G S).
107 Magdala (s), 4. Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
1115 Patrick, Stewart—Bishop (I. G. S.)
1769 Tenarreim (s), Street—(I. G. S.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18th.

Fogго, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 19th.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, from Nasik.
Macnaghten, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 20th.

Purvis, Lieut R A, on duty, from Deolalee.

OCTOBER 21.

Way, Liet, 15th Regt, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 21th

Mamiseli, Col, R E, on duty, from Nasik.
Perry, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.
Elliot, Lieut Col, Madras Infantry, on duty, to Secundrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 18.)

Mr Pettigrew, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.
Mr Cooper, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.
Mr Nouville, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for thirty-nine days.
Mr Daniell, Superintendent, 1st Division, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for three months.
Mr Hunt, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Western System of State Railways, is transferred to the Open Line, Punjab State Railways.

HOLKER AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been relieved of duty on these lines and has reported his departure for Rawul Pindi.
Mr Smith, Pay Master, has been relieved of duty on these lines to join the Indus Valley State Railway, to which he is transferred.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY SURVEY.

Mr Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to this Survey, has been relieved of his duties on this line.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

The notification granting one month's privilege leave to Lieut Gardiner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), attached to Siddhpur Division, is cancelled.
Major Grierson, Examiner of Accounts, has made over, and Mr Macdonald, Examiner of Accounts, has received charge of the Office of Accounts of this Railway.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 18.)

On being relieved of the charge of the Nagpur Central Jail, Surgeon Evers, is posted to Wardha as Civil Surgeon.
With the concurrence of the Government of India, the services of Mr Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.
Mr White, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily employed on Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, is reposted to the Buildings and Roads Branch, Central Provinces.
Consequent on the transfer of Mr Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from these Provinces, the following transfers and postings of Officers have been ordered :—Hon'ble L M St Clair, Executive Engineer, Temporary, 1st Grade, from Saugor Road Division, to Nagpur Division.
Mr Newton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from Kanhan Division, to Saugor Road Division.
Mr White, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Kanhan Division.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, October 15.)

Mr Peterson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore, is allowed furlough for thirteen months.
Mr Campbell, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Furreedpore.
Mr Braghton is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at Midnapore.
Mr Cochran is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at Moorshedabad.
Mr Bradburylis appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at Tipperah.
Mr Hallet, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to Chittagong.
Mr Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Godda division of the Sonthal Pergunnahs district.
Mr Haggard is allowed furlough for one year.
Mr Tobin, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Raneegunge division of the Burdwan district, is appointed to have charge of the Sewan division of the Sarun district.
Mr O'Donnell, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sewan division of the Sarun district, on leave, is posted to the Sonthal Pergunnahs district.
Mr Charles has been granted by the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for ten months and twenty days.
The special leave for six months granted to Mr Masters, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, has been converted by the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India into leave medical certificate for one year.
Mr Christie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division.
Mr Nightingale, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Third Grade, has assumed charge of the First Calcutta division.
Mr Dews, Executive Engineer, First Grade, has been relieved of his duties as Executive Engineer, of the Hazaribagh Division.
Mr Johnson, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), fourth Grade, has assumed charge of the Hazaribagh Division.
Mr Nightingale, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Third Grade, officiating Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Third Calcutta Division.
Lieut Brown, Officiating Executive Engineer, has left the Sone Circle.
Mr Dobbs, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, has taken over charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embarkment Division, from Mr. Whitfield.
Mr Roberts, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Gunduck Division, having returned from the sick leave granted to him, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.
Mr Walker, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Arrah Division, to have charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr Walker, resigned.
Major Heywood, Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, temporary rank (on privilege leave), from the South-Western to the Sone Circle, in the interests of the public service.
Mr Hayes, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, to have charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Comya Division, as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr Unwin, resigned.
Captain Trevor, Examiner of Accounts, has made over and Mr Burn, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has assumed charge of the office of Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, October 18.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—
Mr Carter, Joint Magistrate, Basti, special leave to Europe, for five months.
Mr Saunders, District and Sessions Judge, Farukhabad, privilege leave for three weeks.
Mr Boys, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Gonda, privilege leave for nineteen days.
Mr Plowden, Commissioner of the Meerut division, privilege leave for three months.
Mr Gardiner, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Agra, privilege leave for one month.
Mr Thornhill, District and Sessions Judge, Banda, furlough to Europe for one year.
Mr Lloyd, Inspector of Schools, Oudh division, one year's furlough to Europe.
Mr Innes, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who has reported his return from furlough, to be posted temporarily to the Sultanpur district.
Mr Hooper, Assistant Commissioner, Gonda, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Gonda, during the absence on leave of Mr Boys.
Mr Daniell, Officiating Commissioner of the Benares division, to officiate as Commissioner, Meerut division, during the absence of Mr Plowden.
Rev M Lamert, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government by the Government of the Punjab, to officiate as Chaplain of Meerut.
Surgeon Harris, 16th N I, to the civil medical charge of Jhansi, in addition to his military duties.
Mr Neufield, Principal of the Benares College, to be Inspector of Schools, Oudh division.
Dr Thibaut, Inspector of Schools, Benares division, to be Principal of the Benares College.
Mr DeMello, Head Master of the Zila (Hume's) High School, Etawah, to officiate as Inspector of Schools (non-graded), Benares division.
Mr Harris, Head Master, Zila School, Mirzapur, to officiate as Head Master, Zila (Hume's) High School, Etawah.
Mr Casabon, Head Master, Zila School, Meerut, to officiate as Head Master, Zila School, Mirzapur.
Mr Deighton, Principal, Agra College, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade of the Educational Department, N-W Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Mr Lloyd.
Mr Dodd, Inspector of Schools, Allahabad division, 4th grade, to officiate as a temporary arrangement in the 3rd grade of the Educational Department, vice Mr Deighton.
Privilege leave for three months is granted to Captain Graves, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.
Mr Forsyth, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the charge of the Mirzapur District, Benares Provincial Division.
Mr Forsyth, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Survey Division, is transferred to the Buildings and Roads Branch of this Department.
Major Home, Executive Engineer, has received charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works.
Mr Tickell, Executive Engineer, has left the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, and received charge of the Rohilkhand Canals from Mr Philpott, Executive Engineer.
Mr Kerson, Executive Engineer, attached to the Agra Canal Division, is transferred to the Jhansi Division, Ganges Canal, vice Capt Macpherson, Executive Engineer, transferred temporarily to Military Department for employment on field service.
Mr Tickell, Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Circle of Irrigation Works, and is posted to the Rohilkhand Canals.
Mr Joyce, Assistant Engineer, has been transferred from the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, for special duty in the office of the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 21st October, 1879.

1 There will be drill for recruits every morning until further orders at the Town Hall at 6-45 a.m.
2 The usual Friday morning and Saturday evening parades will not take place this week on account of these days being Public Holidays.
3 Acting Sejt Major Thos Abbott is appointed Serjeant Major to the Corps, vice Kenyon, remanded to his Regiment.
4 No 1009 Vol A Greengrass having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company.
5 Vol J A Greengrass is granted eight months, leave of absence from the 1st November 1879.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·899
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	96·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	75·5
General Direction of Wind ...NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NE, SSE.	WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	150

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....22nd, 11h. 9·3 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 22	.....	5 58	5 31	4 16 m	10 30 m
				4 18 a	10 38 a
Th. 23	.....	5 58	5 31	5 29 m	11 58 m
				5 52 a	...
Fri. 24	.....	5 59	5 30	6 45 m	0 1 m
				7 28 a	1 22 a
Sat 25	.....	5 59	5 30	7 45 m	1 25 m
				8 38 a	2 27 a
Sun. 26	20th Sunday after Trinity.	5 59	5 29	8 50 m	2 36 m
				9 29 a	3 14 a
Mon. 27	.....	6 0	5 28	9 20 m	3 47 a
				10 9 a	3 47 a
Tues. 28	.....	6 0	5 28	10 5 m	4 10 m
				10 47 a	4 20 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST & OPTICIAN of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PRO[FESSIONAL VISITS]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FRASER—September 30th, at Naini Tal, the wife of J. Fraser, of a daughter.
JACOB—October 10th, at Silchar, Cachar, the wife of Major W. V. F. Jacob, 34th Regiment N. I., of a son.
SMYTHE—October 18th, at Allahabad, the wife of H. J. Smythe, Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—October 14th, at Peshawur, the wife of Mr. James Malcolm Williams, Post Master, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1879.

THE Press Commissioner sends us this morning a confirmation of the intelligence received by the *Bombay Gazette* two days ago regarding the explosions at Kabul. General Roberts, it seems, wishes it to be understood that every precaution had been taken, and that there is nothing to show that the explosions were not the result of accident. The public will, however, be inclined, we think, to concur with the belief which our correspondent informed us generally prevailed in camp, that the disaster must be ascribed to the work of the enemy. It is satisfactory to learn that our troops have now been promptly moved out of the Bala Hissar, and it would be still more satisfactory if we were also to learn that the General had set about completing the work which the Afghans themselves have so well begun, by blowing the whole of the Bala Hissar to pieces. Government is too anxious to make out our position in Afghanistan all that can be desired. It would be much better if they would acknowledge openly the full and undoubted gravity of that position. Our communications with the front continue to be more or less interrupted. So far as telegrams from our correspondent with the Kabul army are concerned, we have found it advisable to have them sent to us by special messengers across country to the Shuturgurdan and Ali Kheyl. We have thus on more than one occasion succeeded in receiving intelligence regarding the course of events at Kabul several days previous to the date upon which the same news was communicated by the Press Commissioner.

THE name of Dr. Vámbéry has once more come prominently before the English public. His name has for many years been a terror to English printers on account of the number of acute accents in it. The ex-dervish fifteen years ago wrote a popular book of travels, sketches of Central Asia. He also lectured at the yearly meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, and fashionable London flocked to hear the man who, in the disguise of a dervish, had travelled through unknown regions. For one whole season Dr. Vámbéry was a London lion. The Hungarian wanderer was, however, painfully surprised at the way his political suggestions were taken. His great mission was to frighten the British public with regard to the military aggressions of Russia in Central Asia, and he was told that England had nothing to fear from the advances of Russia. Both were pioneers of civilization in the barbarous East. The ex-dervish is a man, however, not easily conquered, and he continued to sound his notes of warning in innumerable letters to the English newspapers. But the English public refused to hear anything about Russian advances or danger to India or Afghanistan. They were fully content to trust in the masterly inactivity of Sir John Lawrence. The English public have at last awoke to the danger of Russian aggression in Central Asia. Masterly inactivity is a policy of the past. The great question of the present hour is, having defeated the Afghans and sternly punished the foul murder of an English Envoy, what shall be our future relations with the country. Dr. Vámbéry has this time chosen what seems the right moment for putting forward his opinions with regard to Central Asian politics. No man out of the Russian service has a personal knowledge of Khiva, the Turcomans, and the lower Oxus in any way to compare with that of the ex-dervish, and we are not surprised to find him express the opinion that nothing short of the establishment by Great Britain of permanent garrisons at Kandahar, Herat, Balkh, and Kabul will effectively secure India against Russian intrigues. We only trust that, English apathy being roused, the home public will act, not from panic, but from calm deliberate judgment. They must not be led away by Dr. Vámbéry or any other known Russophobist, but must settle the question on the broad grounds of expediency and political justice. The Central Asian question ought not to be left as an evil inheritance to future generations.

Of one thing the English public may be quite certain : there is no likelihood that Russia will abandon her designs in Central Asia. To conquer and to civilize Central Asia is her mission. The conquests of Russia in Central Asia are no affairs of ours as long as she does not become a dangerous neighbour to India. This, unfortunately, is what Russia is determined on

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL ROBERTS'S ENTRY INTO KABUL.

ALLAHABAD KUTTRA, Oct. 21.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* describes the triumphal march through the city of Kabul on the 13th inst. of General Roberts's Staff, Cavalry Regiments, and Infantry Brigades under Macpherson and Baker. The procession entered by the Lahore gate; first marched through and through the city; while bands were playing. It left again by the Lahore gate. No guns accompanied. The crowd was very great, and the people watched the procession in silence. No demonstration whatever was made, and no gun or arm of any kind has been seen.

The proclamation is already understood. The Hindus state that all arms have been hidden for the present.

When all was over, General Hills, who has been appointed Governor of Kabul, returned to the City with the 27th Native Infantry and made a search for arms. Only one flint lock musket has been seized. Vast amounts of munitions of war have been found. In the arsenal are 150 thousand pounds of powder, as also shot, shell, millions of percussion caps, and cartridges of all kinds.

No gun foundry exists, and all the guns are manufactured by contractors.

Nine regiments are reported to be marching down from Turkistan to Kabul. Two squadrons of the 12th Bengal Cavalry have been sent out to reconnoitre the road.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE BALA HISSAR.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

A great explosion has occurred in the magazine in the upper Bala Hissar and repeated minor explosions have since taken place. General Roberts says there is no reason to suppose that this occurred by design.

No great harm is done to life, but the place is ruined.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

DISPERSION OF TRIBES FROM ALI KHEYL.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

From Ali Kheyl it is reported that the tribes on receiving authentic news of our possession of Kabul, and on the arrival of General Gough's detachment at Kushi Jagi, have dispersed. The Turi Maliks accompanied General Gough.

IRREGULAR POSTAL SERVICE WITH KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The post to Kabul is very irregular owing to internal feuds among the Ghilzais.

THE EXPLOSIONS AT KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

A portion of the magazine in the upper Bala Hissar blew up about noon on the 16th inst., and constant explosions have since occurred. Nothing seems left out of the large powder magazine said to contain about 250,000 pounds of small arms ammunition, besides other military stores collected by Shere Ali. All must have been destroyed. Captain Shafto, with a few khalassis, are the only persons known to have been inside the enclosure at the time.

Altogether about twenty lives have been lost, including the Goorkha guard at the gate and a party of Goorkhas sitting close by. A soldier of the 67th was killed by a beam falling.

The 67th and the Goorkhas moved out of the Bala Hissar immediately and are now encamped on the Siah Sung range.

There is no reason to suppose that the explosion occurred except by accident.

Every precaution had been taken and endeavours are now being made to check the progress of the fire and to save the large magazine, the explosion of which would doubtless cause considerable damage to life and property.

The force accompanying General Gough to Kushi consisted of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, 5th Punjab Infantry, and four mountain guns.

Formal and thorough investigation into the circumstances of the outbreak has commenced.

FULLER PARTICULARS OF MR. DAMANT'S DEATH.

SIMLA, Oct. 21

A further message from Golaghat shows that Mr. Damant's death occurred at Khonoma, not Mazema. He went to Khonoma, it appears, with some eighty men to seize some ammunition. He, with half the guard, arrived at the gate of the village, while the remainder stayed in the valley below with baggage. Suddenly shots were fired by Nagas. Mr. Damant was first killed by a bullet through his head. All the men with him were murdered. The guard below was then attacked, and only a few escaped. The loss reported by the political officer is one jemadar, one havildar, one naik, and seventeen sepoys of the 43rd, two Sub-Inspectors, and four head constables of frontier police. Some may possibly still escape. At Kohima all is well. Mr. Damant evidently expected the peaceful submission of Khonoma. The Wing of the 44th, ordered to Golaghat, should reach by the 31st.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

'By Red Sea Cable.)

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Simla stating that the Russian army operating in Turkestan has been severely repulsed and compelled to retire to the shores of the Caspian Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4 per cent. do.	86½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116¾
Bar Silver	52 5-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America, and £50,000 has been withdrawn for Egypt.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 21.

CANNANORE, 4-2 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine, with rain squalls; wind N. S.; thermometer 83·8; barometer 29·970; Fall of rain 36 cents.

MANGALORE (20th) 4 p.m.—Weather morning cloudy evening rainy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 21 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-45 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; harmometer 86; barometer 29·92.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. variable; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 1 inch 2 cents.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 5-32 to 3-16d.	per Re
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
France 3 months' sight	2-15½	,,

The following telegram, dated Simla 20th October, 3-25 p. m., was received yesterday by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, from the Director General of the Indian Post Office, Simla: "Mail departure from Bombay under new contract fixed for Saturday."

It will be remembered that we gave an account last week of the trial trip of the S. S. Bhavnagar, built in H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, for H. H. the Raja. A second trial was made last Saturday, when the results obtained were even more satisfactory than those of the former occasion. The engines were worked at a pressure of 90 lbs. as against that of 75 lbs. to the square inch tried on Saturday week, the speed given at the increased rate of pressure being 10½ knots, or 1½ more than that obtained at the first trial. After a pleasant run of more than 3 hours in and near the mouth of the harbour, the vessel returned to her moorings in the evening, the Bhavnagar merchants and other guests invited to witness the trial being very well pleased with the result of the day's operations.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed on the 18th inst.:—At the meeting of Council yesterday, it was expected that important conclusions would be reached regarding the future of Afghanistan, but I believe the conclusion come to was that events should be left to develop themselves further before any new departure can be taken. When the Khyber route is fully opened, free communication with General Roberts will follow, and this will perhaps throw light on the course to be pursued.

THE Lahore paper remarks on the present position of affairs at Kabul:—We sincerely hope the Kabulis may feel the benefit of this change of sirdars. The Kandahar people fully appeciated the temporary substitution of English for native rule, in the last campaign; and in some of their preferences, the Kabulis appear to be not unworthy of comparison with the bargain-driving, money-grubbing Kandaharis. At this moment, it is well worth remembering that several of the dozen or so witnesses who escaped from the recent massacre, agree in saying that the Kabul people generally were at first favourably disposed to Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions; but that they, including a portion of the army, became greatly disappointed as soon as they saw that the establishment of an English Residency was no guarantee for regular pay and a less oppressive administration. Now, however, our countrymen are in sole undispated possession of Kabul, and they have, for the moment, inherited a heavy load of responsibility. If it lasts for any length of time, the English charge of Kabul will be a most interesting experiment, which Europe, as well as India, will watch with the liveliest interest and curiosity. Of one thing we may feel sure, that the interests of the Afghans, any more than our own, will not suffer in the hands of a man of the stamp of General Roberts. We expect from him a judicious combination of stern justice with forbearance and mercy. Of these qualities, the first named is perhaps at present in chief requisition: and it is to be hoped that he will faithfully carry out his threat to shoot every armed Afghan. This ought to be the first step towards a general disarmament of the population.

MR. OLIVER, of the Customs Department, who is in Goa at present, is examining the silver and copper coins of the country to ascertain their intrinsic value, with the view of their being eventually withdrawn from circulation, and within the next three months replaced by the British currency. The displaced coins will be sent to the Bombay Mint.

IF the Government are resolved to "dominate Afghanistan," as they phrase it, the shortest, the most truthful, the best way by far, writes the *Statesman*, would be to set Yakub Khan aside—one who has been tried and found wanting, and to gazette a Deputy Commissioner of Kabul. There is not one of the Afghan chiefs on whom we can rely; and if we look at it, they are surely not to blame. We have taken their country, and if they were Quakers, they are bound to bear us a grudge. If it is considered necessary that we should be paramount in Afghanistan, let us proclaim our own rule in Kabul. The Afghans will then know where they are to look for their masters, and they may find us not by any means such intolerable masters after all. This would be a sincere, straightforward policy. It will not be the policy of our pinchbeck imperialism.

ELSEWHERE we publish the Allahabad paper's report of General Roberts's entry into Kabul, which is, generally speaking, the same as that already supplied by our own correspondent.

WE reproduce elsewh ere a letter from a correspondent, "Campa igner," to the Lahore paper on the important subject of the clothing to be supplied to the troops who will have to winter in Afghanistan. Great sufferings had to be endured by our troops, both English and native, during the last campaign, in consequence of a deficient supply of winter kit. The initial blunder last year consisted in the issuing of orders, not before but after the troops crossed the frontier, and when many weeks had thus been unnecessarily wasted. The result was, that, when at last the commissariat officers were indented upon, they could only reply that they had not received timely instructions, and that therefore they had no stores to distribute. It is to be hoped that the same delay may not occur again. Another suggestion which the correspondent makes is that the kit should be distributed free, as was done in the last campaign.

THE *Pioneer* writes of Mr. Damant, the officer who was killed the other day by the Nagas:—Another political officer has fallen at his post; Mr. Guybon Henry Damant, of the Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner and Political Officer in the Naga Hills. He has been killed by the Angami Nagas, who of late years have given us so much trouble. Less than a month ago Mr. Damant's last administration report was noticed in these columns. The following is an extract from the Chief Commissioner's Resolution:—"The Chief Commissioner congratulates Mr. Damant on the successful accomplishment of a delicate and difficult task in removing the headquarters of the district to Kohima, and on the secure and peaceful occupation of that place. His general administration has been marked by courage, tact and discretion, and Sir Stewart Bayley considers it fortunate that the administration of the district at a difficult time was entrusted to such a firm and experienced officer." In the same resolution, Sir Stewart Bayley writes, with regard to the occupation of Kohima—a measure carried out some little while before—"With the present force, the garrison of the place is safe against any attack wich is likely to be made against it. But it would be dwelling in a fool's paradise to suppose that as the tribes begin to apprehend the permanent nature of our occupation and the advantageous position it gives to the political officer in dealing with disobedient and opposing villages, there will not be strenuous attempts made to dislodge us, or at least to harass us, on the part of the more powerful villages such as Mozoma and Konoma. . . . . For some time to come we shall have to be on our guard against such attacks." The strenuous effort which Sir Stewart Bayley spoke of has been made; and has robbed the Indian Government of a valued officer, whose loss will be widely regretted. Mr. Damant came to India in November, 1869.

IN the course of a lecture delivered by Mr. Haddan at the United Service Institution, Simla, he drew attention to the great injury done to commerce by the military system being unprovided with its own peculiar means of transport, and quoted the loss of 60,000 camels, or about one-third of the Punjab trading power, as being equivalent to a loss of £200,000,000 in England—*i. e.* one-third of our home railway capital. The permanent way of the tramway consists of a fence composed of a single rail, supported upon posts about 3ft. high, across which the load is slung. The rail used may be of iron; but owing to a special arrangement of the load by which the weight is entirely supported by the posts and never bears upon the span, bamboos, poles, or planks, answer the purpose equally well. The load is towed by animals trotting alongside. Rolling stock there is none; the packing cases being yoked together in pairs upon temporary wheels, which cost but a few shillings. Mr. Haddan also stated that what killed the mules and camels was their being obliged to stand laden for hours until their advance could be organized. Often the period of waiting amounted to 75 per cent of a day's work.

THE *Statesman* complains:—It is very unfortunate that the Governor-General will not let us regard him with that respect which we would fain accord to an English nobleman holding his high position. Whether his controversy is with the Amir of Afghanistan, the British Indian Association, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, or our insignificant selves, it is impossible not to feel most painfully the utter lack of dignity which the lamentable displays. It is not we, but the Governor General in Council, that has made the Press Commissionership ridiculous. And it is really hard to see what the Governor-General in Council has gained, or can expect to gain, by withdrawing the Press Commissioner's *communiqués* from us.

THE North-East Monsoon set in at Ootacamund on the 17th inst.

IT is reported that two princes of Calicut are among the candidates for the new Civil Service, of whom a correspondent writes to a Madras paper:—"Both of them are graduates of the University. They are the nephews of the Zamorin Maharaja Bahadur. Southern India cannot show a noble family more ancient in origin except, perhaps, that of Travancore." It is also stated that a nephew of the Hon. Gajapatti Rao, also a graduate of the local University, is to be one of the Covenanted civil servants.

A MADRAS paper understands that it is in contemplation to have a regatta at Ennore at the close of the year, and that some of the local boating men have sent to England for new boats, which will be out in time for the races.

MR. H. B. WEBSTER, C. S., now Officiating Commissioner of the Agra Division, will succeed Colonal Tyrwhitt, it is said, as Inspector-General of Police for the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

CAPTAIN PLOWDEN, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, will accompany General Tytler as chief political officer, during the expedition against the Zaimushts, taking Captain Nixon as his assistant.

THE results of the past year's musketry course for the British and native armies in the Bengal Presidency are regarded by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as indicating general progress. His Excellency has been obliged to withhold the 1st Infantry prize; "the scores reported to have been obtained by certain regiments, raising grave doubts as to their having been accurately recorded."

CAPTAIN WESTROPP, 68th Light Infantry, has been appointed to the Commissariat Department, and posted to the Jallalabad field force.

IT is reported from Multan that the 8th Bengal Cavalry have received instructions to prepare for service. They may probably move forward to replace a Punjab frontier regiment in the Derajat, pushed on to act against the Waziris and other refractory border tribes, or they may have to take part in the expedition itself. But this is as yet a matter of uncertainty.

THE cholera epidemic in the Punjab, which broke out at the date of the Hurdwar Fair had, up to the 27th September, destroyed 25,221 lives in that province. And it does not by any means appear to be at an end yet. During the week ended on that day, there were one hundred and forty deaths as against one hundred and fifty-six in the preceding week.

FEVER is very prevalent in the Punjab as well as in the North-West Provinces. During the week ending 27th September, the last week for which complete returns have been published, there were 16,628 deaths registered, as against 11,713 for the week before. Of the former, 9,516 deaths were registered in the six districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Hissar,—"a fatality quite enormous, and with an increase of fifty-three per cent. against that of last week." There is one town, Farukhnagar, which counts one hundred and twenty-three deaths in a single week, out of a comparatively very small population of ten thousand. The great majority of these deaths are due to the habits of the natives, such as sleeping out in the open air without the slightest regard to variations of temperature.

IN the Prome district the Burmese expect bumper crops. Paddy land which had been lying fallow for years, owing to a deficiency of water, has this year been brought under cultivation, whilst the damage caused by inundations to the low-lying crops has been remedied by replanting. In Shwegyeen the accounts are not so favourable, but in the Rangoon district paddy harvest prospects are reported to be all that could be wished.

THE Rangoon correspondent of a Calcutta paper complains of the want of attention paid by the Burmese to their tobacco industry, which might, no doubt, be made much more profitable than it is at present. He writes:—I don't know what sort of "Burma cheroots" you get in Calcutta, but I see they are extensively advertised by different firms at prices at which good cheroots are unobtainable in Rangoon. Here for anything that will smoke we have to pay Rs. 4-8 per hundred, and even at that price bad language and occasional hurst from the lips of old smokers, who say that although prices have risen cent. per cent. the tobacco of which the cheroots are made is not to be compared with what was imported in years gone by. Whether this is to be accounted for by the large demand for exportation and the Madras shipper's adulteration of the raw material used by the Burmese, I cannot say, but not a tenth of the cheroots made here for European use are made of tobacco grown in Burma. The curing of the tobacco in Burma is evidently not understood, for although very good cut tobacco for pipes is brought from Tounghoo, Shwegyeen, and Sandoway, cheroots made from the same material burn with a blackish ash, are kept alight with difficulty, and are pronounced by smokers as being too hot for the mouth. As a consequence, and children all smoke amongst the Burmese, it is surprising that they have hitherto failed in their attempts at curing, and that except when they smoke their own large green cigarettes, made up of tobacco, jaggery, and sweet-smelling wood, they all take to the cheroot made of imported tobacco from the Madras coast, which used to be in great favour with Europeans. Surely, well directed attempts to cure properly the fine tobacco produced in the Arakan Hills at Sandoway, Kyouk Kyee, Tounghoo, and other parts of the province, would develope a large industry,—one of growing public importance likely to return vast profits to the province and its people.

THE author of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* points out that there is not much chance of closer social intimacy being brought about between Europeans and natives while native writers continue to adopt the altogether needlessly abusive style which they affect when writing of Englishmen or of anything English. He remarks:—How hopeless the task is, has been well illustrated since the appearance of Mr. Austin's now too celebrated letters about Indian morality. Every native paper that I have seen, whether published in English or the vernacular, either copied the whole of, or made copious extracts from, the first letter, and most of them improved the occasion by pointing out how impossible it was, after such revelations, that Hindu females could be allowed to associate with their European sisters. But, with two exceptions, not one of these same journals has published a line from the second letter, thus showing that, while they were willing enough to propagate the libel, they altogether refused to publish its contradiction. Some other specimens of the love of the Bengalee for the English may also be found in the last number of the *Amrita Bazzar Patrika*. First, after quoting a long extract about the Karennee country and our disagreement with Burma regarding it, the editor says: "This version is given by an English contemporary, and ought not therefore to be absolutely believed." A little further on, writing on the late Government order about Europeans not shooting in standing crops, which he calls "another Fuller resolution," he writes:—"But the acts of Fuller and Leeds surprised not the local Government, neither did they appear in any way unusual to the organs of Anglo-Indian public opinion. They were all familiar with each scene; killing a native and escaping with a nominal fine was to them an every-day affair, and therefore extremely natural to their conceptions. Their surprise was not that Fuller or Leeds should act in this way, but that Lord Lytton should notice such a trifling matter as the killing of a native by a European and go out of his way to condemn the Magistrate." And finally, writing on "the outlook before us," he says: "It cannot be expected that England will be ever just to India." With public writers like this encouraging the people to hate us, how can it be expected that there should be any genuine cordial social intercourse?

THE *Peking Gazette* of the 8th August last orders the highest possible posthumous honours to be bestowed on the memory of T'o-k'o-t'o-po, formerly Tartar commandant of the garrison in the Yang-i-shar, near Kashgar, whose deliberate suicide with that of his entire family are recorded on the testimony of a former servant in the *Gazette* of the 20th August. It is, however, worthy of note that we are not altogether dependent on the *Gazette* for our knowledge of this transaction, which seems to have excited much interest in Eastern Turkestan, and is recorded by Shaw in his account of his visit to Kashgar in 1869, when its remembrance was still fresh in the capital of the Atalik Ghazee. The two accounts of the transaction are marvellously alike, differing only in detail. Shaw makes the Amban to have summoned his officers and family to a conference regarding the surrender of the fort, and when the cry of the storming forces of "Allah-akbar!" was heard, as the Khokandese took the walls, the Amban quietly upset the ashes of his pipe on a train of gunpowder communicating with a magazine placed below the hall of verdience. As corrected by the Chinese, there were only the members of the Amban's own family present—the Amban, his wife, son, daughter and two grandsons, curiously counted in the memorial as seven—besides women and domestic servants, raising the number to over twenty. The Chinese garrison in Kashgar itself had held out against the Kirghiz for a year and four months. Famine commenced to make terrible inroads in the garrison. First they ate their horses, then the dogs and cats, then their leather boots and straps, the leather of their saddles and the thongs of their cows. At last the garrison was so much reduced that the survivors took to cannibalism, and it was not till they were unable to make any further resistance that at last the walls were stormed and the garrison destroyed to a man. The troops in the fort at Yang-i-shar still held out, and meanwhile a change took place in the position of affairs. The Kirghiz, who had captured Kashgar, and who had inflicted tortures not only upon the Chinese but upon the Turkistanees within the city, were in their turn ousted by the Khokandese, who restored order in the place. Yakub Beg was at the time acting as lieutenant to Booghoorz Khan, and the Kashgarees willingly joined the forces of their deliverers. Yang-i-shar was then attacked, with the result recorded above, and most of the Chinese garrison lost their lives either in the explosion or the subsequent sack. Scarcely less heroic was the stand made at the Yang-i-shar at Yarkand, where the Chinese garrison, though offered terms, refused to surrender, and rather than fall into the hands of the enemy likewise set fire to the magazine, the Amban and most of his troops perishing in the explosion.

RANGOON is trying to devise a means of improving its water supply. Two of the local papers are discussing the Municipal scheme of having a large water tank some miles out of town for the supply of the city. The *Times* condemns Mr. Clark's scheme as one likely to double if not treble the taxation; whilst by deepening the Royal Lakes and taking care of the water now allowed to run to waste, the *Times* thinks Rangoon should have an ample supply of this necessary of life for years to come for any population it is likely to get. The *Gazette*, on the other hand, says the Municipal Engineer is right in his calculations, and that the sources of supply, pointed out by the *Times*, would only give about nine gallons per head, whilst London finds 30 gallons an insufficient quantity, and Glasgow has over 45 gallons provided per head of the population per diem.

THE progress being made by the Home Rule party in English constituencies ought not to pass unnoticed. It is now quite clear that the Liberals in the great towns intend to make common cause with Irish voters in the hope of thus carrying elections where their success might otherwise be doubtful. At Newcastle Lord Hartington, as the leader of the party, declared most stoutly that he would hold no terms with those who would attempt to bring about the disintegration of the empire by persistent obstruction in the House of Commons. How far the supporters of the Chief of the Opposition will act up to this disclaimer we may judge from what is going on not only in London, but in the north of England. Thus in Liverpool the Liberal candidates are persons favoured by the Irish electors; and now we learn that in Manchester Mr. John Stagg, the second Liberal candidate, has informed the Irish Electoral Committee that he will vote, if elected, for the Home Rule inquiry, and generally will support the Irish party. Now, it is as well to understand at once what all this means. It means that in Manchester, Salford, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Southwark, and other large boroughs the Liberal candidates constitute themselves the delegates of Mr. Parnell's repeal organization. It means that in the next Parliament, whenever it meets, if the Liberals are successful in these cities, the knot of Irish members who now overawe Sir Stafford Northcote and are reducing parliamentary government to an absurdity will be reinforced not only by additional repealers from Ireland, but by a number of English repealers pledged to follow the lead of Mr. Parnell on all Irish questions. This surely is a matter worthy of more than passing consideration.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Grocer* gives the following opinion on Indian tea:—"Now that the bank panic is over once more, I think the time has come when people should be told not to throw away their money in buying the cheap sort of tea which some little gorcers are now advertising as low as 1s. 1½*d.* per lb. It may be injurious to health. The purest tea imported into England is the Indian tea, which is, in my opinion, most essential to health, and especially for one's head. I now buy Indian tea at 5s. per lb., and I suppose the tea company which produced it did not last year make more than 1s. 6*d.* per lb. as the average price for all they produced. Who are the middlemen that get the enormous difference as profit? I would rather give 5s. per lb. for Indian tea than 3s. per lb. (which is the highest price now advertised in Bristol) for the tea you buy as a mixture of the 'finest Indian and China tea' which is now advertised."

ANYONE of ordinary common sense on devoting a moment's thought to the matter would conclude that Berlin, a city which is ever "on the Spree," would naturally contain a variety of very "larky" gentlemen amongst its inhabitants. And having made this deduction were they in need of proof as to the correctness of their theory, we should unhesitatingly refer them to the details of an incident of very recent occurrence. It seems that a few days ago a couple of wags had a little dispute as to the number of credulous idiots in the empire. Being very wise themselves they had recourse to that little eccentricity which a noted writer has described as the "argument of fools," to wit a bet. The result of their wordy wrangle was that they inserted the following advertisement in a Berlin newspaper:—"The advertiser, on receipt of P.O.O. for six marks, will forward a powder invented by him, and guaranteed to produce splendid trout in any water; the money will be returned if no trout are produced." Now it chanced that an inveterate disciple of the renowned "Ikey," who resided in Westphalia, saw this extraordinary announcement, and being anxious to stock some of his ponds with trout, he at once forwarded the money to the address given, and waited with the greatest anxiety the advent of the all potent "powder." Judge of his disgust, however, when he received a polite note in reply couched in the following complimentary terms:—"Dear sir,—Our advertisement was only the consequence of a wager which advertiser made with a friend to the effect that whatever nonsense he would advertise he would find some fool to believe it. You are the thirty-ninth applicant." We beg to return your money with thanks." That wily angler having tried all manner of artful lures in his time has now to acknowledge himself fairly "hooked." The probability is that he would give a trifle to render it lively for those who landed him. Meanwhile he has to console himself with the reflection that there are at least thirty-eight other noodles of his calibre in the country.

BOMBAY.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Elliten ..... Kuhner.
Overture	La Gazza Ladra ..... Rossini.
Valse	Toujours ou Jamais ..... Waldteufel.
Reminiscences of	..... Meyerbeer.
Russian Dance	..... Godfrey.
Galop	Jockey ..... Godfrey.

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India, on the 16th October, was Rs. 3,13,20,652-8-8.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT COLABA.—The Amateurs of the 7th Fusiliers announce that they will give performances on Thursday, Saturday, and Monday next at Morley Hall, Colaba, for the benefit of each of their 3 members. The pieces to be presented are a farce, entitled "A Billious Attack," and Byron's burlesque of the Colleen Bawn, entitled "Miss Eily O'Connor."

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Wishwanath Suddoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan to one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing Rs. 1-2, the property of prisoner's master, Nuthoo Luximon.

EXADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Ali Askar *bin* Cajunbux, a shurbut shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 100 by Mr. P. Ryan on being convicted of selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Collector of Bombay.

THEFT.—Luxmon Balloo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of enticing Chundree, girl, a minor, from her lawful guardians, and theft of sundry silver and gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 22-8, the property of Govind Ramjee. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTS.—Gunnoo Vittoo was yesterday fined Rs. 10, or in default 14 days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for assaulting Gunnoo Mahadoo.—Antone Castro, a Goanese, was also yesterday fined by the same magistrate Rs. 10, and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace.

VOLUNTEER CLASS FIRING AT POONA.—The following are the results of the first day of the annual course of musketry of the first squad:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Lance Corporal F. Macdonald	31	28	59
Lance Corporal J. Keating	31	26	57
Corporal H. H. Rendell	28	28	56
Serjeant F. E. Warde	28	20	48
Volunteer C. George	27	14	41
Volunteer W. Fielding	23	16	39
Volunteer J. Dracup	19	18	37
Corporal H. F. Carvalho	22	12	34
Volunteer E. Graham	6	6	12

THE RAJA OF KOLHAPUR.—A somewhat vaguely worded paragraph appeared some days ago in the columns of the *Times of India*, representing, in substance, that something was wrong with the young Maharaja of Kolhapur's mind. The paragraph in question appears to have very naturally created much uneasiness in several quarters, but we are glad to be able to state that His Highness's mind is not at all affected. The Prince was, we are informed, suffering from fever for some time at Rajkot and is at present in a somewhat weak state of health. Beyond that there is no cause for anxiety whatsoever.—*India Prakash.*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held at the Municipal offices yesterday. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote.

THE BYCULLA BRIDGE.

The Chairman asked the Municipal Commissioner if there was any truth in the statement in to-day's *Times of India* that the Government had refused to sanction any grant for the new Byculla Bridge, which the public had been patiently expecting for a number of years.

The Municipal Commissioner said he thought not. The circumstances of the case were rather peculiar. The Government had sanctioned the erection of the bridge, and had approved of what the Railway Company proposed to do, but they said they had no money to give the company to purchase the new ground, and of course the company could not sell the old ground until the bridge was built. (Laughter.) He should have liked the Corporation to have lent the money, for if they lent the money the Railway Company could get to work, but on consulting the solicitors he found that they had no power to do so.

The Chairman thought it was positively unfair to the people of Bombay that they should have been led to expect the bridge for a number of years and then be disappointed. The present bridge was unsafe, and certainly unequal to the traffic. He thought that spending 20 lakhs of rupees on a terminus, and allowing such a bridge as the present to remain, was a singular way of doing business.

The Municipal Commissioner said he thought there was no question that a new bridge would have to be provided. The Company was widening its line and they could not widen one part without the other.

The subject then dropped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some discussion took place as to the power possessed by the Chairman of summoning meetings of the sub-committees. The general opinion of the meeting was that the Chairman had the power of calling a meeting of any sub-committee of the Council whenever it might appear necessary to him to do so, although one or two members dissented from this view. The Commissioner intimated that he wanted a meeting of the Works Committee called at an early date to consider the contracts for the Malabar Hill reservoir cover, and the Chairman was directed to call such meeting.

Sanction was accorded to the taking up of 4325 square yards of ground from the G. I. P. Railway Company's property at Supari Baugh Road at Re. 1-8 per yard required for street improvement. Also to the sale to the G. I. P. Railway Company of 15·16 square yards of ground at the same place at Re. 1-8 per yard.

The Council sanctioned the acceptance of a tender from Messrs. Bates and Co., agents for Messrs. Knight, Bevan and Sturge, for the supply of Portland cement for the new drainage works, at Rs. 2-7 per cask of 3½ cwt. Sanction was granted to the payment from new drainage loan of Rs. 98-14 for labour employed during the month of September last for drainage works on the flats. The Council agreed to the transfer of Rs. 200 from savings in section IV., repairs and new works, to "Victoria Garden" Budget (Rs. 100 from monsoon repairs, and Rs. 100 from paintings, seats, &c) to section III. of the same, seeds and plants, to meet an excess under the latter section. The Commissioner forwarded a report, dated 9th October, 1879, from the Deputy Executive Engineer as to a petition from inhabitants of DeLisle Road, praying that the water main may be extended to that locality for the supply of the petitioners' houses. The Executive Engineer states that the cost for laying the main will be nearly Rs. 4,700. If this main is laid, 16 houses will take connections which will give a return of Rs. 144 per annum for water rate; suggesting that the main should not be extended until more houses are built in that locality, so as to give a fair return on the outlay for the main as well as a return for the water supplied. The Commissioner approves the suggestion of the Deputy Executive Engineer that no main should be laid at present.

THE BOMBAY TATS.

THE following account of the selection and despatch of ponies to the front is from the letter of the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*:—

A few words about the collection of ponies in the Deccan and other portions of the Bombay Presidency for service beyond Jhelum may be of interest to your readers. The order for the ponies reached Poona on or about the 12th September, and instructions were at once issued for the collection of 6,000 from the undermentioned collectorates, in the following proportions:—Poona, 1,000; Nasik, 1,000; Khandeish, 1,000; Satara and Ahmednagar, 1,000; Sholapur, 1,000; Surat, 500. Thus, 500. The collection was very rapidly made, Khandeish and Nasik being especially prompt in getting animals together, the former collectorate giving far above its stipulated number, and answering to the call with no less than 1,800 good animals. This was so far fortunate, as Sholapur, by reason of repeated years of scarcity, and the consequent death or sale of its animals, could not complete its quota of 500. Poona also fell a little short, and could supply only 800 out of the 1,000 demanded.

The 6,000 were collected by the 25th September, and as early as the 18th September, two transport officers, deputed by the Government of India, were travelling from station to station on the railway inspecting and passing the ponies into the service. Sending these officers (both of whom had served in the transport train in the recent campaign in Afghanistan) to select the ponies was a wise precaution, as it will prevent any question arising in the future as to the fitness of the ponies sent from the Bombay Presidency to the Punjab. These officers divided between them the districts in which the ponies were collected: thus, one worked on the line of Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Ahmednagar; whilst the other took Khandeish, Nasik, and Thana: by this division of labour the selection was almost as rapid as the collection.

About the 29th September, the first train containing 288 ponies left Bombay for Jallalabad, and trains have been running daily ever since: and about the 6th October the selection of the full number of animals was completed. But not only were the ponies selected and their despatch commenced in this short space of time, but the equipment was manufactured and sent ahead of the little animals. It may be well to say a word about the equipment. The pack saddle is that known as the "Bombay pad," and is the one which was acknowledged as the second best in the Abyssinian campaign, the best being the "Ostago" saddle—a complicated and expensive machine, which could not have been made up in time. Each pony has a leading stall of cotton rope, a gunny nose bag, a halter and a long iron picketing peg, with a chain and shackle to attach to one forefoot. Twenty-five per cent of *salcetahs* accompany the pack saddles, and 5 per cent of stout iron hammers for driving the pegs into hard or rocky ground: each pack saddle is provided with a stout loading rope. Each pony goes provided (in the train) with a gunny stall, halter, nose bag, picketing peg, chain, and shackle, the pads being packed separately so the tats should reach Jhelum, ready for immediate service, after a short rest. Twelve ponies pack into a wagon, and two attendants go with each wagon, to water and feed the animals.

The G. I. P. Railway authorities were most prompt in supplying the wagons, and had 500 ready long before the animals were passed into the service. These wagons were distributed at the great centres, such as Bhusawul, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, and Bombay. Thus, as the ponies were collected at the different stations on the line, no time was lost in bringing them together and packing them off. Two non-commissioned officers of the Bombay army accompany each train to superintend the feeding and watering of the little tats, and to look after the attendants who go no further than Jhelum, and those make over charge to Punjab drivers. An officer of the Bombay army has been deputed to Jhelum to collect these men, and send them back to this Presidency. I am not in a position to state the emergency of the call, is not dear. I was given to understand by both the Bengal officers employed in passing the animals into the service that they are, in their opinion, superior to those collected last year in the Punjab, so it is hoped that the Deccan pony may maintain its good reputation as a sturdy, hard-working beast. Immense trouble appears to have been bestowed on the selection of the ponies. First the civil officers inspected all that were brought in, and weeded out those which were palpably unfit. A local committee chose the best, and arranged the price ready for the transport officer's coming. This officer after careful inspection accepted or rejected, as he thought fit, and on selection the pony was branded. Latterly, the transport officers have had the benefit of the professional advice of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

EXTRA FIELD KIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now certain that the greater part of the field force must spend the winter in Afghanistan. As that winter is fast approaching, may I ask what arrangements are being made for providing the troops with warm clothing?

Some time after the troops had crossed the frontier last year, orders were issued by Government for the supply of "extra field kit" on a scale which was then laid down. Owing to the difficulty in collecting transport, the crossing of the frontier had been delayed for several weeks, and though there was ample time as well as means then for getting the different articles of this kit together, orders were not, as I say, received till the force had got well into the interior of the enemy's country. Consequently, when regimental indents were submitted to the commissariat department, the usual reply was that they could not be complied with, as the articles required had not yet been received. Months passed away and with them the winter, and yet several regiments were unable to obtain articles to complete their kit. I believe I am right in saying that, to this day, some of the sanctioned articles have been not received by certain regiments. But my object in addressing you was not to blame the authorities for what is past, but to urge the issue of orders while there is yet time, for the provision of warm clothing for the coming winter. Most of the things issued during the last campaign are pretty well worn out, and many have ceased to exist, so re-issues will therefore be necessary, and the sooner measures are taken for hurrying up a supply the better. Moreover, unless orders are passed for the *free* issue of the authorized kit, the commissariat department will be unable to supply it, except on payment; and surely it

National Park Bank, owing to the death of President Worth, when asked for his opinion of the state of trade, said: "I see strong indications of a return of commercial prosperity, and believe we are on the eve of a great revival in business, which will favourably affect the entire country. The balance of trade with other countries is in our favour, and at the present time large amounts of gold are being shipped over from Europe. The demand for money is active, and capitalists will no longer be obliged to accept 2 and 3 per cent. for their money. This bank is having no difficulty in loaning its available funds on good securities at 6 and 7 per cent. It is safe to declare a marked revival in business. We are coming out of a period of great depression; money is circulating more freely, there is a marked revival of confidence, the field for American investments is widening, England has become an important market for American products. There is sure, it seems to me, to be a large emigration of farmers and labourers from Great Britian and Europe; they will bring considerable money. With another bountiful crop such as the country has harvested during the past three years, this country, it seems to me, must enjoy much prosperity for several years to come, unless some serious political trouble arises sufficient to disturb the foundations of the Government. The financial position of the South is improving."

POMPEII.

(*Standard.*)

THE 25th of September was the eighteenth "centenary" of the destruction of Pompeii. It was not to be supposed that the Neapolitans would allow so interesting a day to pass unnoticed. Since the Government did what governments can to curtail the extravagant number of holidays kept by the people, they have shown quite a striking ingenuity in devising special *fêtes*. Centenaries have become a mania, and if each were not barred from repetition for a century to come, the public would soon have as many holidays in the year as ever. But nobody can object to this particular celebration. It cannot be made a subject for national rejoicings, for dressing in strange disguise, and parading the streets. Its invitation is only for the scientific and the studious. All the archæological societies of Europe are begged to send representatives, and many have accepted. A tesserm of the antique pattern such as have been found in the city itself is the card of admittance. We may still behold, in the Museo del Popolo, at Naples, the ticket authorising its purchaser to sit on the II cent, III division, VIII row of the theatre, to see the Casina of Plautus. Our Correspondent in Rome gives the inscription on the clay tablet issued for a very different show eighteen hundred years later:—"Tesserm for gratuitous admission to Pompeii—the XXV of September, MDCCCLXXIX.—on the recurrence of the XVIII Centenary after its destruction." On the back of the ticket is the following brief programme:—"10 o'clock a. m. in the Basilica. Report of the director. 10.30. Visit to view the monuments. 12.30. Excavations in the VIth and VIth divisions of the IXth region." A dull Imaum can be must have who does not feel a gentle envy for the possessors of those tickets. To watch the diggers at Pompeii is fascinating when there is no reasonable expectation of a "find." As the broken wall is gradually cleared, and the shattered frescoes come into sight, it is always possible that some figure, a gem of art, may have survived. But in this case we may be sure that something will be discovered. Experience has taught the workmen where treasures may be expected, and where labour will in all probability be vain. This skill, unfortunately, is no late invention. From the moment that Vesuvius again grew quiet, eighteen hundred years ago, men have been rifling the buried city. Those inhabitants who survived dug for property abandoned, and if, as we know, they seldom found their own, they made off with that of others. From that time to this the search has continued, with or without authority. Nearly all the surface has been disturbed, though a great number of the diggers lost patience before touching the bottom.

Of the three towns overwhelmed in A.D. 79, Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ—where Pliny died—the last scarcely repays excavation in one sense, and the second in another. Finer works of art, and in better preservation, have been recovered from Herculaneum, but the expense is very great. This city was buried in lava, whilst Pompeii was smothered in ashes. There is no doubt that those Pompeian householders who had the means, sought their lost treasures at the earliest opportunity, and secured a great part of them. What we find is not of high commercial value, as a rule, but a knowledge of ancient life beyond all price. There is nothing grand nor awe-inspiring in the ruins of Pompeii. A small, sunny town, favoured by rich idlers, its monuments are graceful, but not majestic at all. No visitor to Lands breathless, as in the great hall of Karnak, or dreamy with sensuous delight as before the Taj Mahal or the Jasmine Court at Agra. The weirdliness of the scene possesses him, as a haunted chamber might. He treads the hot, narrow lanes, paved with lava, in which Roman chariots have worn deep ruts. He crosses on stepping-stones which sandalled feet have polished. He sees the wine shops with empty jars, and counters stained with liquor. "Welcome" is offered him at one silent, broken doorway; at another he is warned to "Beware of the dog!" The painted courts, the mosaic pavements, the empty tanks, the altars and household gods, the marble pillars, and the small gardens are lying there, as the owners left them. The walls are scribbled over by the street boys of the time in strange characters which mock his erudition. He reads the advertisement of gladiatorial shows, never to come off, the names of candidates for office who were never to sit. There is nothing like this elsewhere. The very dead are preserved in a mould of ashes. Upon a cellar wall they show the marks of heads and shoulders which rested against it as the flesh slowly dried in its mask of ashes; and in the museum lies an exquisite cast of the bosom of a girl, one of those unfortunates. She died eighteen hundred years ago, and sculptors go to model her perfect form.

The value of Pompeii to those classic students who would understand not the speech only, but the life and the everyday habits of the elder world, is too high for reckoning. Its inestimable evidence may be seen in the fact that any boy can draw the plan of a Roman house, whilst ripest scholars hesitate on the very threshold of a Greek dwelling. No Hellenic Pompeii has been discovered, and those who will not blindly receive Becker's authority may make plans for themselves, to be assailed by rival theorists. The Latin house is known from *ostium* to *porticus*, from the front door to the back garden wall. The design of it was always the same, and the proportion of each part to another, decided by Vitruvius, was piously preserved wherever possible. We know that the marble palaces of Rome, lodging their hundreds of slaves and freedmen, and hangers on, were, in essentials, identical of form with the toy villas of Baiæ. In building, as in dressing, the ancients took a model and clung to it. Time brought changes, doubtless, but they travelled very slowly. In a thousand years the toga underwent but three modifications, and these were so trifling that their nature, or "cut," is not undisputed. Pompeii helps us even here. It had been questioned by those who think no detail of antique manners below investigation whether any garment was worn beneath the tunic corresponding to modern drawers. Two bodies discovered some ten years ago settled this interesting point. They were those, if we remember rightly, of a man and woman who had fallen headlong in their flight, and had died probably of suffocation. The ashes, softly falling on them, had been gradually pressed into every wrinkle of their garments, and it was possible to run plaster of Paris into the mould thus formed. These casts, which enclose the skeleton, of course, were exposed in the Museo del Popolo, and they proved conclusively that drawers were worn, sometimes at least. It must be admitted that if the Romans lacked variety of dress and dwelling the model they followed in either was scarcely capable of improvement, so far as elegance is concerned. The streets of Pompeii must have had a charm unapproached by those of any modern city, whether European or Asiatic. The shops, indeed, were wretched little dens. Two or three of them commonly occupied the front of a house on either side of the entrance, the *ostium*. But when the door lay open, as it did commonly, a passer-by looked into the *atrium*, prettily decorated, hung with rich stuffs. The sunshine entered through an aperture in the roof, shone in the water of the *impluvium*, the mosaic floor, the altar of the household gods, and the evergreens around the tank. Slaves came and went in the sunshine and shadow, before the master's bed, religiously set up in this public place as a house's throne for the Roman matron. As the life of the wealthy Pompeians was all "out-door," their pretty houses were open always. There was indeed a curtain between the *ostium* and the *peristyle*, but it was drawn only when the *atrium* gave a banquet. Thus a wayfarer in the street could see, beyond the hall described, one street could servants, the white columns of the *peristyle*, and its busy creepers trained about them and flowers all around. In many cases the garden itself could be observed between the pillars of the garden itself could be observed general description of the upper gallery. Upon such a design all the houses in Rome were built, saving *insulæ* which were run up as lodgings. The marble map of the city, executed in the age of Septimus Severus, proves this. It is not easy to understand how three storeys could have been built above such a ground plan, and Pompeii does not help us here. A holiday town, bearing much the same relation to the capital as Brighton does to London, few of its charming villas had a second floor. But Juvenal tells us that the houses of Rome were commonly four storeys in height. Among the most valuable discoveries made at Herculaneum is that of a house with the roof complete over its second floor. This contained a great number of very small rooms, prettily decorated, but void of comfort, all of which looked inward, towards the roof of the *atrium* and *peristyle*. If this building at Herculaneum can be taken as a sample, Gibbon would seem to have miscalculated prodigiously in reckoning but six people to the floor of an *insula*.

Whilst there is so much in Pompeii to explain for the dullest understanding what Byron meant by his famous verse, there is much also to console the modern visitor. It may be that never again will Earth see "that brightness in her eye she wore when Rome was free." But though our houses are mean, and our lives colourless, the prosaic may assert that at least they are comfortable; and the enthusiastic lover of ancient ways can be only reply to this that comfort is parcel of our shame. How far removed were these lit le palaces of Pompeii from our notion of well-being is scarcely to be understood by one who has not seen them. It is a question strange in all points of view where the family slept in these houses, which had no second storey. In the graceful villa called that of the Æsile—from the fact that "Pansam Æsi" is inscribed in red characters by the doorway—the five sleeping chambers round the *atrium* and the four round the *peristyle* are rather ornamental cupboards than aught else. One does not differ from another; and if these were devoted to the household, the slaves, male and female, must have slept upon the floor outside. It is probable they generally did so. The Æsile's house had an upper floor, and we may imagine that the women slept there, as perhaps did the family in this case. But the majority of dwellings at Pompeii had no such accommodation. The master, his family, and his guests used these small, dark chambers, which were apparently without such common luxuries as we expect in the humblest home. All their furniture seems to have been a bed and a foot-stool. It is to be remembered, however, that the public bath was a daily amusement. The kitchen of the villa was certainly not furnished with such ingenuity, expense, or thought as the stories of Roman gormandise would have led us to expect. In the house of the Æsile, to which we have already made allusion, the cook seems to have been employed in frying eggs at the moment when increasing danger put him to flight. His kitchen range, four small partitions of brick, is the very model of that used by Indian cooks in the field. A knife, a strainer, and a pan i y by the fire just as they fell from the slave's hand. The other articles of his "batt ry" were primitive, and the same remark may be made of the servants' latrine. If the moderns cannot rival classic taste in art, they have gone quite beyond former ages in some other respects. Theophile Gautier declared that a Chinese blue pot was preferable to a dinner. The Romans did not feel that they were sacrificing comfort to elegance in their graceful houses. But it appears so to us.

THE ALLAHABAD SHOOTING CASE.—A different version of this case to that which appeared in the *Indian Herald* is given by the Allahabad correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, who writes:—What a local correspondent has written to you about the case of Crown vs. Holt turns out, on enquirry, to be at variance with the *facts*. It seems Holt, in a fit of *delirium tremens* seized his loaded rifle and fired it off in the bed room: the bullet piercing a thin partition screen passed unpleasantly close to where Mr. Morgan, who was occupying the next room, was sitting and reading. The concussion put the lamp out by which Mr. Morgan was reading, and hence he was unable to ascertain the whereabouts of Holt, who meanwhile fired again, and this time the ball travelled to a neighbouring house, the inmates of which were, naturally, much alarmed. On a light being procured Holt was put to bed, and the rifle and very limited remains of a bottle of gin were removed.

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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